

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN



(Mr. Wadg invites contributions of any new ideas that readers of this department may wish to present, and would be pleased to answer correspondents' queries in reference to subjects discussed. Address M. J. Wadg, Waukegan or Des Moines, Iowa.)

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The county fair season for 1905 promises to be an unusually successful one. Crop conditions throughout the spring and summer have been favorable, barring the drought in July, and the ill effects of that have been neutralized by the general rainfall of August; and all things considered, the prospects for abundant harvests in all farm products are very bright at this time. Good pasturage and heavy crops of hay and forage plants have insured an abundance of feed for live stock; oats and wheat are yielding well and are likely to bring good prices; the corn crop may not prove as heavy as that of last year, but will furnish enough for feeding purposes and some to spare; so, on the whole, it has been a prosperous year, and we can think of no better way in which the farmer can celebrate his good fortune than by taking a day off and going to the fair with his wife and children. The county fair was instituted for the special benefit and pleasure of the farmer, to afford him a place where his choicest products can be displayed to the best advantage, and where he can meet his friends from all parts of the county in a social way. Though the county fair as it now exists is a great institution and worthy of every encouragement, there is still room for improvement, and no class of people can do more to elevate the standard of such exhibitions than the farmers. If they will but attend them and show an intelligent interest in their welfare and management.

When the threshing machine comes on the place, give some good, reliable fellow an extra dollar for going into the straw pile and putting your straw up in first-class shape. Instead of permitting the blower to scatter it over the field. You will find this dollar a profitable investment, as, if you don't need the straw for feed, it will make good bedding, and bedding gives comfort which is equivalent to feed. One of the greatest inconsistencies of the Western farmers is the thousands of tons of straw going to waste, and the stock lying all winter in their filth.

ELEGANS ANGUSTIFOLIA (RUSSIAN OLIVE).

We have an inquiry from one of our subscribers as follows: "I enclose you some bloom and leaves of a tree on my lawn. It attracts great attention during the month of June and July. Would you please tell me the name of it, and what value has it outside of an ornamental tree?"

In reply to our inquirer we say that the variety, as named above, is one of our most beautiful ornamental trees when planted as single specimens on the lawn. It is perfectly hardy and will stand cold as low as 25 to 30 degrees below zero without injury.

It was introduced many years ago by the Russian Monarchs, about the year 1835. They used it largely for hedging and windbreaks, as it was found well adapted to arid conditions such as they found in the Northwest. We know of no tree that will stand drought as well as this variety.

We know of a great many specimens of this tree scattered over Iowa. We have one beautiful specimen in our grounds, some thirty feet high. The blossoms are yellow, small and inconspicuous; the silvery under-surface of the leaf gives it an airy appearance that is most pleasing. It is easily propagated from seed. As a commercial timber it will never be valuable, but always have a place on the list of our best ornamental large shrubs or trees. Why it is called Russian olive, I do not know, as it is not an edible fruit.

It takes no longer to stand a corn bundle up as it should be, every bundle at the same angle to the center of the shock, and all bundles set compactly together, and with the same number on each side of the shock, than it does to set them up haphazard, one bundle tipped this way and one that, or, as is often the case, the majority of the bundles placed on one side, causing it to twist or topple over when it settles. Good corn shocking as well as good grain shocking is done by some well defined system, that is a certain number of bundles in the middle and a certain number on the outside.

If you want your pullets to supply your needs with fresh eggs during the winter it is necessary to arrange to have early chickens. The egg-laying pullets are the ones hatched in April and May or the earlier the better.

WATERING PLANTS.

The time of year is now at hand when we may look for short drouthy spells and where the watering of plants is necessary for their preservation will say that the common custom of just sprinkling the plants daily is detrimental. One good soaking once a week so that it gets down to the roots is better for the plants and less trouble than the slight watering given daily. After each watering the soil should be stirred in order to insure the upward flow of moisture. It must be remembered that the roots are the organism of the plant that need moisture. Hence the soil to give the required results must be thoroughly wet.

Milkers should do all of their talking before they begin to milk and when once started they should pay strict attention to the work in hand.

DEPTH TO PLOW.

This depends upon the nature of the soil at the time of plowing. Ground should not be plowed ten inches deep if this depth takes you down into a subsurface bed of infertile sand, gravel or clay. Keep your plow above all such, even if you can't go over four or five inches.

Deep plowing, where no subsurface packer is used, should be done in summer or early fall, that the ground may become settled and capillary attraction not interfered with for the coming crop.

To receive and retain moisture, deep, heavy soils that incline to pack or bake, need more and deeper plowing than lighter, sandier or thinner soils. Ground should not be plowed deeper than the moisture sign, especially in spring. If there is only four or five inches of moist, mellow soil, don't go down six or eight inches, unless you want the surface covered with a layer of hard, dry clods that will not pulverize and will make the seed germinate unevenly unless there should be plenty of rainfall immediately after.

My experience teaches me not to plow over four or five inches deep in the spring on any soil unless there is an abundance of moisture in the soil and prospect for more immediately, as capillary attraction is interfered with just as the growing crop is right at hand.

Some of the most productive ground in this vicinity is cropped every year without artificial fertilization or rotation, and for nine years has never been plowed over four or five inches, but has been plowed and harrowed immediately after harvest several times. And never but once since breaking has it been plowed in the spring. The harrow follows the plow the same day, and the stubble is frequently disced. It is gaining, rather than losing, in fertility.

There are no animals kept on the farm that require such careful treatment in feeding than lambs. If they are underfed they will not make a satisfactory growth, while if given too much rich food they are easily scoured or will get off their feed and in some way show the effect of the treatment.

COVER CROPS.

We have an inquiry from a Nebraska subscriber, asking for the best crop to sow in his young orchard so as to protect the soil from the hot fall sun.

As a rule, for this latitude we would say to plant Soy Beans, but as this crop has to be planted earlier for desired results, the only thing our correspondent could do now would be to plant buckwheat. If this is sown any time during the latter part of July and the first of August it will in a short time make a very luxuriant growth and cover the ground. But as buckwheat is a non-leguminous plant the only value derived is as a cover plant to protect the ground from the sun. The best cover crop that we have tried is vetch, and for orchard locations in more southern latitudes we would consider the Crimson clover the very best cover crop for sowing in an orchard.

In selecting a brood sow try to get a good, long-bodied and rather coarse and rangy animal, so she will make the best breeder, giving the pigs a strong constitution and good digestive organs. If there are hams and shoulders are wanted, select the sow with an eye to these qualities and a good combination will be secured.

WEEDS.

The last crop of weeds are now growing and many of them will have ample time to yet ripen seeds unless cut down and destroyed. If the farm has been kept clear this long, labor should not be lost by allowing the last crop to ripen and seed the ground. Pastures in which ragweed or other troublesome and useless weeds have grown up should be run over once again with the mowing machine and the stubble fields, too, that have grown a second crop of weeds should be cut. The weeds and sickle also should be used where needed. Every crop of weeds that grow and are destroyed lessens the number of seeds in the ground and as another crop will spring up to be cut down by the frost the numbers that have been destroyed during the season will greatly lessen the next season's weed crop and thus increase the farmer's crop while lessening his labor.

We know a farmer whose horses never have sore shoulders. Every evening after unharassing he washes the horses' shoulders with cold water. This removes the dirt, cools the shoulders and keeps the flesh healthy.

APPLES FOR THE FAMILY.

It is now time to think about the winter supply of apples for the family. Don't think like some folks I know, that culls are good enough for home use; unless they consist of such as are small, though perfectly sound and of good quality. As stated in these notes a year ago, the best is none too good for the family.

The keeping of this home supply is more or less a problem, as not all country folks have the suitable cellar for this purpose. I would advise picking the apples rather late, being careful not to bruise them. Pack them in barrels or boxes, and store in a cool shed until freezing weather; then remove them to a cool, moist cellar. When kept in this way, a box at a time may be removed to the cellar as wanted, and the apples will remain in a nice condition until used up.

PREPARING THE WHEAT FIELD.

At this time of year farmers are plowing for fall wheat or preparing to do so. The ground is perhaps a little hard at this time for the plow to do good work, but the rains that have fallen should go far to preparing the land for the operation. It makes a vast deal of difference about the condition of the land as to the ease of plowing, and it will pay every farmer to take advantage of the conditions when they are right. The saving to the horses is no small factor. When the ground is in right condition for the best work to be done the moisture in it is sufficient to make it easy to cut, but not enough to make it stick to the plow.

That the seed bed should be well prepared is the consensus of opinion among all cultivators. Pulverization is necessary if the soil is to be made capable of giving the best returns. Poor plowing and poor preparation generally is responsible for much of the shortage in the wheat crops. It is evident that if the land be left in clods the soil in the clod will not be reached by the air, and the elaboration of plant food will not go on so rapidly as will be the case where the whole is broken to pieces. Even if the roots of the wheat plant succeed in penetrating the clods the amount of food found therein will be less than in other and better prepared soil.

This is also the time of year when a very large share of tree and shrub seeds mature, and may be planted with the best of success, if given a good mulching over winter. Tree seeds are unusually scarce the present season on account of the late freeze of last spring, but many of the shrubs, like the Barberry, Buffalo berry and high bush cranberry, etc., may be had in abundance in many localities.

VISIT NEIGHBORS' ORCHARDS.

This is a very favorable time of the year to visit the orchards in the vicinity of your home where you can best judge of the true value of the different varieties of fruits, especially the late maturing and long keeping kinds. Invite a neighbor who is interested in fruit growing to go with you; visit as many as you can while making that day's drive. Keep your eyes open that you may catch on to as many practical object lessons as possible. Do not hesitate to ask all the questions you can think of when you find a really successful orchardist; learn the secrets of his success and how to apply them. Study the location, soil and other natural advantages; then his methods of protection, planting, arrangement, etc., etc., all of which may save you many of the common failures that discourage the amateur fruit grower.

We have been using the moist, cool weather of September to divide out roots of phlox and peonies. Planted at this season they will become quite established and well rooted in their new situation before freezing weather, and with a good mulch of litter during winter will start out in fine condition in the spring. We made the mistake last season of allowing the perennial phlox to grow without clipping back. Next season we propose to cut back one-half of the clumps when they are about six inches high, so as to secure a later crop of blossoms and thus a longer period of bloom in this showy plant.

SHIPPING PLUMS.

The plum crop will be very soon going forward to market and those who have their fruit for sale will be wondering as to what package to use. The markets seem to be peculiarly undecided with regard to the plum package. They are sold in almost every style known. Where the fruit is to be shipped any considerable distance we believe that the six basket Georgia peach carrier or the old strawberry crate with quart boxes is the best. For local market the plum can be handled very nicely in the Jersey peach basket and where the fruit is delivered directly to the customer the 16-quart basket will answer. The crates and baskets that are greater pains were taken in selecting the fruit and shipping them in small packages, that they would command a better market price.

There is a time to feed, a time to milk, a time to separate milk, a time to cream, a time to ripen and finish the process, and when you churn, churn by a clock.

STORING CABBAGE.

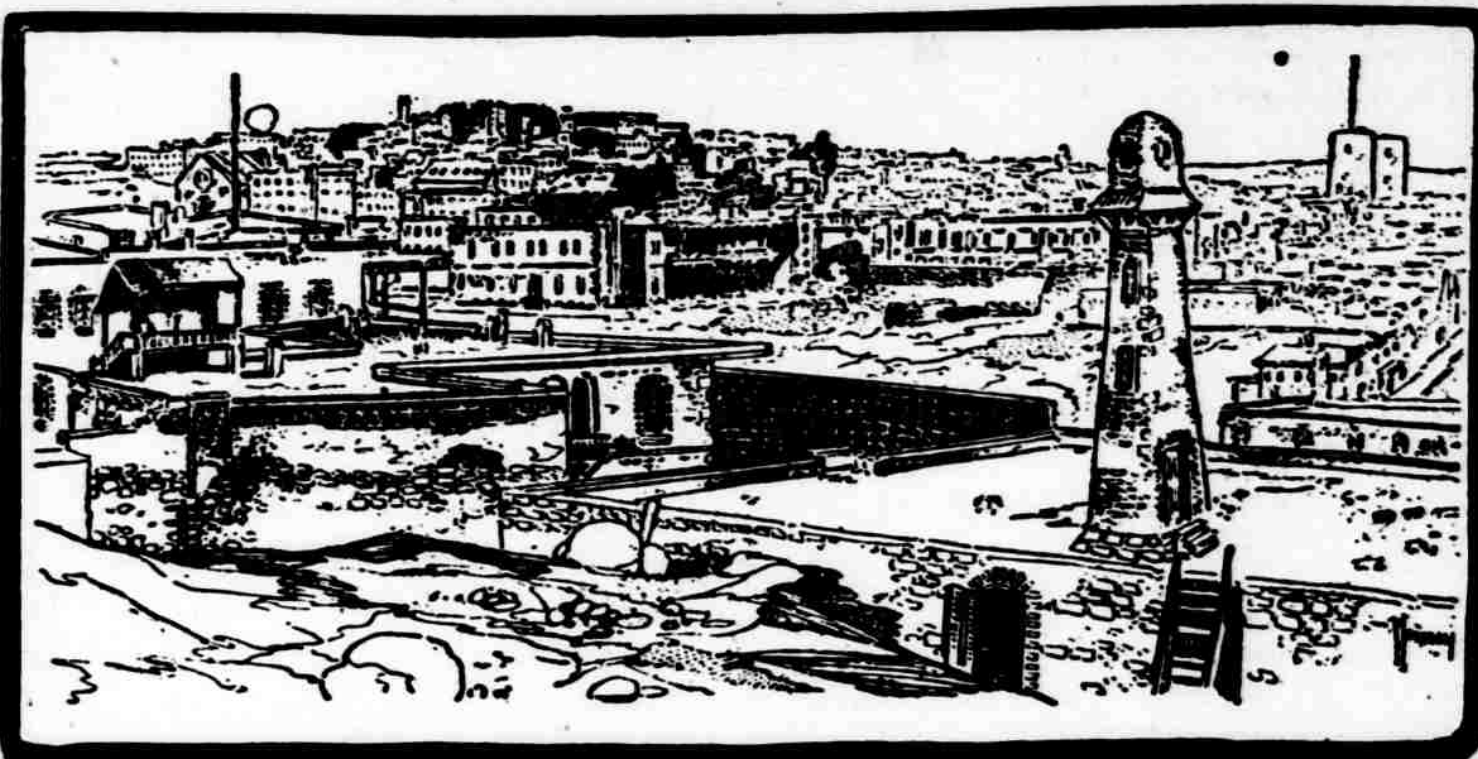
The storing of cabbage is an important item. If one does not possess the proper cellar it is best to bury in the open ground, putting the heads down on a level bed of ground, covering with straw and with earth enough to prevent freezing and thawing. Dig trenches along the line of cabbages to drain off the water. In storing cabbage in a cellar the temperature must be kept low or the heads will become flabby and tough.

CARE OF WORK HORSES DURING HOT WEATHER.

During these terrible hot days, it is a good plan to give the work horse a good washing every evening after work as this removes the sweat, dust and other substances and allows the heat to escape. This will save many valuable horses from being over-heated, and also save the lives of many horses.

When making butter on the farm have a brand and be sure to keep the quality up to the standard.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES AND MONEY DURING DISTURBANCES AT BAKU



SCENE IN BAKU, THE CENTER OF THE REBELLION.

The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Baku, Russia, sends the following account of the recent disturbance at that place:

The worst of the storm of massacre, pillage and incendiarism which has swept over Baku and its environs is over, but the picture is one of deepest gloom.

It is difficult to describe the horrors of the last six days. Massacre has followed massacre. A pall of smoke from burning oil wells, tanks and refineries has hung over the city day and night.

The butchery began with the slaughter of 1,500 Armenians while the police looked on as if it were a theatrical display. Children were dashed to pieces before their mothers' eyes. Men either were cut to pieces instantly or mutilated in an indescribable fashion before they were put to death.

An Armenian vizier, who barricaded himself in his house, was roasted to death with his wife and children.

The Armenians who took refuge in another house were holding out against the Tartar soldiers when a magistrate demanded admission. The latter persuaded them to come out, assuring them of his protection. He then ordered the soldiers to fall on them, and all were barbarously murdered.

Then the troops took up the task of suppressing the orgy of bloodshed, and in the six days of fighting more than a thousand persons have been killed. Several thousands were wounded, almost exclusively Tartars, Puritans and Armenians.

Nearly 100,000 fugitives are without work, almost the whole oil industry being ruined, involving serious consequences to the trade and commerce of the whole country. The financial loss cannot be computed, but there will be a loss of about \$10,000,000 annually to state revenue from the excise.

Boats running on the Volga will doubtless have to use naphtha instead of oil. The quantity of naphtha on hand will be sufficient for the river boats for at least five months. It will take nearly a year to repair the damage here.

But for the activity of the soldiers the bloodshed might have been greater. As it is a great many have been killed.

There is little left unburned above the ground in the outlying oil fields of Balakan, Roumani, Sabunto, and Bibibey, from which the crude oil supply for the Baku oil industry is drawn. All the extracting plants, including derricks, pumping establishments, and the oil reservoirs in which the crude oil is stored, have been destroyed. The breaking of the reservoirs unloosed a flood of burning oil, which it was impossible to extinguish.

A large portion of the "black town," where the refineries and the oil reservoirs were located, was also burned. The financial loss has not yet been established, but it will run into the millions. It is stated that the loss in crude oil which will run waste until the reservoirs can be rebuilt, and the refineries again started, will amount to \$200,000 daily.

Costly Dreams of Empire.

The dream of empire is doubtless a pleasant diversion from the stern realities of the ordinary ruler's life, but when it becomes something more than a dream it is usually a costly experiment. The czar has found it so in the far east and Germany is beginning to realize that the Kaiser's vision is all too much for him to bear. Millions of Russian rubles have been spent in the attempt to make Siberia and the Pacific coast a productive part of the Russian empire, while the Kaiser has spent \$50,000,000 on his African wars, with no prospect of return from those colonies for half a century. The public debt of Germany has increased \$300,000,000 in ten years, and there is no prospect that it will be decreased in the immediate future.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Arguments of Lawyers.

Elihu Root contends that it is folly to urge a lawyer to be brief in his argument. "As a matter of fact," he says, "the argument's length generally is its sole reason for existing. By the time it is concluded the jury is likely to have forgotten the evidence." Mr. Root tells of a lawyer whom a judge advised to be brief. Counsel replied: "How would it be if I confined my argument to these words: 'Your honor, my opponent is wrong. I am right. You are an excellent judge.'"

Englishman Makes Real Joke.

Robert Christy, a venerable Britisher now visiting this country, reminiscent of his long acquaintance with the prince of Wales, now King Edward, and narrates the story of his christening when a baby. All of the stores of the empire were illuminated that night, and Albert Edward's initials, "A. E.," were displayed in all of the windows, when one of the courtiers remarked: "Before he wears the crown the lad'll need the other three vowels."



BENEFIT OF ELECTRIC TRAVEL.

Quick Transit Relieves Congestion of Large Cities.

A rather striking phrase was used by Prof. E. A. Ross, a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago, in the course of a recent address. "Steam massed people," he said, "but electricity is dispersing them." And, not quite so happily, continuing, "When the mechanic comes to think nothing of living ten miles from his work the slum will vanish and the city will diffuse itself into the country." The objection to this is that, in American cities, the slums are not made up of mechanics. Nevertheless, the tendency of the electric railway to extend the distance between the shop and the home is undoubtedly of the greatest benefit to American workmen. As a simple problem in arithmetic a twelve-mile ride for 5 cents is cheaper than a mile-and-a-half ride for 2 cents.

AMERICAN VOTERS IN CANADA.

Possible Annexation of Western Part to the United States.

Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are in round numbers 190,000 males more than 18 years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian west will be overwhelming. In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "The coming nation."—World's Work.

Senator Platt's Responsibility.

Before Senator Platt of New York had been shelved practically a great many persons appealed to him for help of one kind or another. On one occasion a young army officer had been denied promotion because of some defect in his eyesight. His mother wrote to Senator Platt asking him for his assistance, closing her letter with the words: "I leave it all to you and the Lord." The senator forwarded this appeal to the secretary of war, saying in his own note: "I have noticed that in a matter is left to me and the Lord I am held responsible in case of failure; therefore I beg that you will assist me."

Indiana's Veteran Physician.

Dr. W. H. Wishard of Indianapolis is probably the oldest practicing physician in Indiana. He was born Jan. 17, 1816, and is therefore nearly 90 years old. Although he is not exerting himself to build up a practice, he still answers calls and puts in his spare time going over his old accounts and making out unpaid bills. He is one of two surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical society, the other being Dr. P. H. Jameson of Indianapolis, who is about eight years younger than Dr. Wishard.

Had Many Qualifications.

In the situation wanted column of a London newspaper, this advertisement appeared recently: "I do not know everything, but I will undertake anything, anywhere, any time. I know America from pork yards to the hub of culture, Australia from Kauri to Bottletree; the continent taught me French, German and other things; familiar with all stocks, deeds and lawyers' general ways, can draw and plan to scale, reviewers say I can write, 35 and tough."

ENORMOUS COST OF WARFARE.

Fighting Has Saddled the Nations of the World With Debt.

Two or three centuries ago it was discovered that money for warfare could be secured more easily and in larger quantities by bonding the nation for it and taxing the people to pay the interest. Wars began to cost more. In less than 300 years Great Britain has spent on warfare \$6,795,000,000. The revolution of 1688 cost \$155,000,000, the war of the Spanish succession, \$220,000,000; the Spanish war, \$325,000,000; the seven years' war, \$335,000,000; the American war of revolution, \$725,000,000; the war of the French revolution, \$2,360,000,000; the war against Napoleon, \$2,930,000,000. The Boer war cost Great Britain in cash more than \$800,000,000.

It is estimated that the wars of the nineteenth century cost the world \$17,922,000,000. A statistician has figured that there are 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century. According to these figures, the world paid out nearly \$6 a second in the last century for war. Adopting Archbishop Usher's chronology, which made the world 5,904 years old at the end of 1899, the nation spent in the nineteenth century for war an amount equal to nearly \$6 a minute since the creation. This statistician has estimated that the world's population is 1,500,000,000. If this is correct the amount spent in war between 1801 and 1900 would furnish each man, woman and child with nearly \$12 pocket money.

The debts of the chief nations of the earth aggregate more than \$34,000,000,000. It is believed that three-fourths of this sum was swallowed up in war fare and preparations for it. Nearly all the sum represented by the debts of Great Britain, France and Germany was spent for warfare. These countries are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly \$390,000,000. This sum is in addition to the amounts being expended for the support of military armaments. The amount appropriated this year for this purpose by Great Britain in round figures is \$360,000,000; by Germany, \$217,500,000; by France, \$200,200,000; by the United States, \$195,000,000.—New York Tribune.

Some Unblazoned Heroes.

Among the heroes of the day must be counted the Louisiana physicians who are fighting the battle of the people against the dreaded scourge, and who will not give up the fight, even when stricken themselves. It often takes more courage to face plague and pestilence in the sickroom than danger on the field, for in the former case there is none of the excitement of the fray nor the prospect of glory to win in the end. It is simply the sacrifice of life and all that makes life worth living at the call of duty, and many a hero of the battlefield would shrink in fear and loathing from the danger fearlessly faced by these nameless heroes in humanity's cause.—Baltimore American.

In the Matter of Buying.

Congressman Joy strolled into a Washington billiard room one evening and found Controller Tracewell playing a game with a mutual acquaintance. Tracewell was just putting some fine-cut tobacco in his cheek and Joy asked for a chew. "I don't chew enough to warrant me in buying any," he said, as he stowed away a full-grown helping. Said Tracewell dryly: "You've got that the wrong way, Joy. The trouble with you is you don't buy enough to warrant you in chewing any."

Celebrated Swedish Statesman.

P. Waldenström, the celebrated free church leader of Sweden, and for many years a distinguished member of the riksdag, who now is in the west lecturing, has made three extensive tours in this country, lecturing and preaching. His writings on ecclesiastical topics comprise fifteen volumes. He is soon to retire from politics and his last public utterances in the riksdag are likely to be in connection with the dissolution of the Swedish-Norwegian union.

FAMOUS OLD TAVERN

SUTER'S HOSTELRY AT WASHINGTON UNDER THE HAMMER.

Insufficient Sum Bid for House Closely Connected With the Early History of the Capital City—Prominent Men Gathered There.

"Will any one give me three thousand dollars," said Auctioneer Ratcliffe, last week, standing in front of 3101 and 3103 K street, old frame buildings, once, the antiquarians say, famous Suter's Tavern. No one would, and the property was withdrawn.

In 1791 John Suter was mine host at the tavern, and here Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson on numerous occasions refreshed themselves. Tradition says that Suter imported his whisky from his native Scotland, his rum from Jamaica and his brandy from the London docks. Thomas Jefferson, who while minister to France visited the wine countries of Europe and made a selection for his own cellar, is said to have declared: "No man on the Atlantic coast could bring out a better bottle of Madeira or sherry than old Suter." The present buildings do not show the original porch and a story of stuccoed brick has been inserted under the original house to connect it with the changed grade.

Suter's Tavern is particularly noted, however, as a place where the commissioners who laid out Washington city met frequently. These commissioners were Thomas Johnson, the chairman, and Chief Justice of Maryland, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and brother of Archbishop Carroll, and Dr. David Stuart, the family physician of the president.

Under the date of March, 1791, Gen. Washington notes in his diary: "Left Bladensburg at half past 6 and breakfasted at Georgetown about 8, where, having appointed the commissioners under the residence law, to meet me, I found Mr. Thomas Johnson, one of them (and who is now chief justice of the state), in waiting, and soon after came in David Stuart and Daniel Carroll, Esqs., and others, too. A few miles out of town I was met by the citizens of the place and escorted in by them, dined at Suter's Tavern, where I also lodged, had a public dinner given by the mayor and corporations, previous to which I examined the survey of Mr. Ellicott, who had been sent on to lay out the district of ten miles square for the Federal City; also the works of Major l'Enfant, who had been engaged to make a draft of the grounds in the vicinity of Georgetown and Carrollsbury, on the Eastern Branch."

Many a fine dinner was served at Suter's Tavern, and there was many a congregation there of gentlemen whose names are indelibly impressed upon the history of that day and whose deliberations resulted in the creation of what Washington was always pleased to call the Federal City, now Washington, the capital of the greatest nation on earth.—Washington Post.

Natural History.

"The moth," remarked the man who assumes superior knowledge, "has never been credited with the sagacity it really possesses. The moth is an epicure."

"It'll eat anything in sight," replied his auditor.

"That's where you are wrong. It is a creature of taste and discernment. You have observed that it eats holes in your evening clothes and only attacks your business suit when there is nothing else."

"Which is sheer cussedness."

"Not at all. When you attend a banquet you wear your evening clothes. And the moth's procedure conclusively demonstrates that it knows the difference between terrapin and champagne and plain restaurant soup."—Washington Star.

Pierrette.

The empty street was gray with dawn. But everywhere the lamps burned still. As though a dead man's eyes stared on. Through some undying will.

The city seemed no more a thing. Than some great door she might not move. That, blank and all unswerving, Barred her from rest and love.

The morning wind, like some pale ghost, Fretted the tavern's creaking sign. As though it whispered to the host For sorrow's anodyne.

The mist clung damply to her dress, Praizing the listless, tired feet. That still on that quest purposeless, Told up and down the street.

And grayed the hair's pathetic gold Where one day Love's own hand was laid. And weary she, and very cold, And bitterly afraid.

—Theodosia Garrison in New York Herald.

How Tommy Reckoned.

Teacher—If, Tommy, if I give you five apples and you eat two, how many will you have left?

Tommy (aged 6)—Five.

Teacher—No; if you eat two, you would have only three left, wouldn't you?

Tommy—No, ma'am; I'd have five—three outside and two inside.

Birthday of the Yukon.

What St. George's day is to Britain, what Dominion day is to Canada, and what Independence day is to the American republic, is Aug. 16 to the Yukon. It was on that day nine years ago that Skookum Jim washed out his famous pan on Rabbit creek, whose result was the bringing of thousands of people to the country and the enriching the world by \$120,000,000 in gold.—Yukon World.

Personally Disinterested.

Mayme—"You told me Jack was odious and tiresome, and you had given him his walking papers, yet you seem to be trying to make up with him."

Maybelle—"Not at all. I'm merely going to show that skinny old maid of a Mag Billwink that she can't get him."

Edison May Travel.

Inventor Edison is said to contemplate an extended tour of Europe. His greatest "finds" have been made in complete solitude, mostly in the dead of night, for he has a horror of interruption.